

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVII, NO. 5415

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

NEW SUMMER GOODS COMING IN EVERY DAY.

Men's and Boys' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, in all prices from 50c to \$1.50; also, fine line of high class BLOUSES for Boys, price \$1.00, sizes 6 to 13.

Up-to-Date Line of OUTFIT TROUSERS, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00, made in the best manner, belt straps and turn-up bottoms.

Hosiery in light weights. A strong line in two pairs for a quarter. Our 25c line in blacks is beyond comparison. FANCY HOSIERY, imported, at 50c.

STRAW HATS in all the latest and best shapes. Young Men's Sailors and Soft Brads. A fine line of Panama in prices from \$2.50 to \$6.00. Also cheaper grades from 25c to \$1.50.

Some WASH SUITS at Bargains; also, some cheap BLOUSES in broken lots.

The newest things in NECKWEAR—Fing Pong Scarfs, Men's and Women's Wash Stocks. All new and up-to-date.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR—We are showing a good line at 50c; also better grades. Medium weights at 50c, two colors.

Young Men's NEGLIGEE SUITS in popular prices. Full Suits \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$8.50, all in the latest cuts.

Don't Forget we are Closing Out all our READY MADE CLOTHING, Men's and Children's, Below Cost. Going to discontinue this department.

Workingmen will find Big Bargains in TROUSERS while they last.

UNION MADE OVERALLS, one of the Best Makes and at Popular Prices.

Remember we make clothing to order, fit and workmanship guaranteed, made by the leader of them. Call and see the samples. Suits from \$15.00 up.

JOHN GRIFFIN,
Hatter and Furnisher.

Congress Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

CANNEY'S MUSIC STORE,

67 Congress Street,

Is The Only Union Store Of Its Kind In The City.

All kinds of musical instruments at the very lowest prices for first-class goods and musical supplies of all kinds.

Graphophones, records and everything of the kind. Sheet music at 19 cents per roll.

A Rare Bargain In A

Second-Hand Organ

Used But A Few Weeks.

We Carry A Full Line Of Pianos.

PARROT CAGES

PARROT FOOD

A. P. Wendell & Co.

2 MARKET SQUARE.

YOU CAN HAVE

NEW TIRES

PUT ON YOUR

BABY CARRIAGE

AT THE

COLOMBIA BICYCLE AGENCY, 5-1-2 HIGH STREET

W. W. McIntire.

KING IS BETTER.

According To Bulletin From His Physicians.

Slept Some Hours And Able To Take Nourishment.

Feeling Of Hopefulness Now Reigns In London.

London, June 25.—The following amended bulletin was issued shortly after eleven o'clock tonight:

The king continues to make satisfactory progress. He slept some hours during the day. He complains very little of discomfort and is more cheerful. The wound is doing well.

(Signed) Treves, Laking, Barlow.

London, June 25, midnight.—King Edward's condition tonight is even more satisfactory than is indicated by the last bulletin. There has been a most decided improvement and the feeling at Buckingham palace is very hopeful. His majesty is able to take nourishment. He had some scrambled eggs and beef and soda this evening, and with his own hands opened several telegrams. The bulletin issued at eleven o'clock is regarded as intensely satisfactory. Thirty-six hours have now elapsed since the operation was performed and the absence of complications creates hopefulness in all quarters, although, as has frequently been said in these despatches, several days must pass before the possibility of danger is entirely eliminated. Notwithstanding that this is the eve of the intended coronation day, and that London is even more crowded than it was yesterday, the scenes on the streets tonight are in marked and pleasant contrast to those of Tuesday evening. The reckless rejoicing which was then so disgustingly prominent is lacking. Traffic pursues its way unimpeded and the most popular thoroughfares are comparatively deserted. There are illuminations.

Ought To Recover, Says Mann.

New York, June 25.—Dr. Matthew D. Mann, the surgeon who performed the operation on President McKinley makes the following comment on King Edward's illness, says a World special from Buffalo:

"The operation is one that is performed very frequently and is more frequent in this country than in England. The results are satisfactory in a very large percentage of cases."

"The case of King Edward bears no resemblance whatever to President McKinley's. The one is an inflammation, the other was a gun shot wound. All things being even, I should say the king's chances of recovery are a great deal better than were those of the president, because an ordinary case of appendicitis is more likely to get well than a bullet wound in the stomach."

"Taking it altogether, I suppose more than 95 per cent of the appendicitis cases get well, providing they are taken in time, while in cases of bullet wounds of the stomach, probably not more than 60 per cent get well."

"Treves, who performed the operation on King Edward, is a well known man, especially in abdominal surgery, and has written on it in books of high standard. I have been tempted to write to Treves one of the many telegrams I received when President McKinley was ill. It read: 'Every one is praying for McKinley; some are praying for the doctors.'"

President Roosevelt's Cablegram.

Washington, June 25.—A cablegram from Ambassador Choate to the state department says that the coronation has been postponed indefinitely on account of the indisposition of the king.

The message was taken to the White House and the president laid it before the cabinet.

The president just before leaving the White House for the railroad station, for his Boston trip, sent the following cablegram to King Edward:

His Majesty Edward VII., London: I ask your majesty to accept my sincere assurances of sympathy and wishes for speedy convalescence.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Much French Sympathy.

June 25.—King Edward's illness shocked the public here, as the English colony. Admiral Dore, special envoy of France to the coronation, telegraphed the facts to the foreign office, where, as elsewhere, much sympathy was expressed.

The Journal Des Debats says: "We sympathize with the English people in their disappointment. We cannot but feel the excellent relations which have existed between France and England, as Prince of Wales, mainly with our country. Therefore, most sincerely in the wishes for his prompt recovery."

The Gaulois says: "Edward was of fashion before he became

the king of England. The kingdom of fashion is the whole of Europe, and Paris is its capital. Edward knew his capital and his kingdom well, and he was popular in both before he ascended the throne of England.

KILAUEA FIRING UP.

Smoke and Flames Pouring Out Of The Crater.

San Francisco, Cal., June 25.—The bark Roderick Dhu brings news from Hawaii that Kilauea volcano is more active than at any time since the outbreak four years ago. Since June 3 smoke and flames have been issuing from the crater in great quantities. From Hilo the sky in the direction of the volcano resembles a great steam cloud by day and at night the flaming torch above the crater is seen for many miles by persons on board vessels passing the island. In the vicinity of the crater the earth trembles almost constantly and subterranean rumbling is heard. It is believed a still greater eruption is coming.

BASEBALL.

(By Associated Press.)

The following is the result of the baseball games played yesterday:

National League.

Boston 4, Brooklyn 3; at Boston. Philadelphia 3, New York 1; at Philadelphia.

St. Louis 0, Cincinnati 10; at St. Louis. Chicago-Pittsburgh, rain.

American League.

Washington 4, Boston 3; at Washington. Baltimore 6, Philadelphia 8; at Baltimore.

Cleveland-St. Louis and Detroit-Chicago, rain.

New England League.

Concord 6, Haverhill 3; at Concord. Manchester 9, Fall River 4; at Manchester.

Lowell 3, Dover 7; at Lowell. Nashua 4, Lawrence 6; at Nashua.

DROWNED IN THE CHARLES RIVER.

Newton, Mass., June 25.—Two persons, supposed to be Fred C. Lewis of Jamaica Plain and Miss Katherine Hurley of Newton were drowned in the Charles river tonight by the capsizing of their canoe. Their bodies have not been recovered.

LOSS OF \$2,000,000.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 25.—A conservative estimate tonight places the loss by today's storm at \$2,000,000. Only two persons are known to have been killed. The injured number fifty.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

John Dow has been called for work in the shipfitters' crew as a helper.

The stone crusher on the new dry dock is running steadily now, night and day.

Three schooners arrived with granite on Wednesday and tied up at the stone wharf.

Everett Otis of Kittery has been appointed leading man in the construction painters gang.

The work to be done on the U. S. S. Yankton will probably have to be completed by October first.

A bridge was put up Wednesday, over the trench where the pipes are being put in near the boat shop.

Several workmen on the yard have been given handsome birds by their sailor friends on the Yankton.

When the yards and docks crew finish work on the railroad and do the necessary grading about the yard, the reservation will look one hundred per cent better.

The steamer Columbia, which is having some repairing done at the old Mystic landing at Kittery, is expected to go on the route between Portsmouth and the navy yard today or tomorrow.

The following have been called on in the department of construction and repair: One coppersmith, two tin-smiths, one plumber, one plumber's helper, fifteen machinists' helpers, four pipe fitters, two moulders, one moulder's helper, twenty shipfitters' helpers, twenty laborers and fifteen painters.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The new secretary of the navy, Mr. Moody, has issued an order that hereafter when officers are to be promoted the bureau of navigation is to forward to him the records of their services, which will show the proportion of the time they have spent at sea. It is stated that for some time the president has not believed in the prevailing practice that promotions based solely on seniority are for the good of the army or of the navy. Special services, he thinks, deserve special recognition. The promotion of men of exceptional ability in any part of the government service would simply be following the rule applied in business corporations, and would secure the best of service to the government. In this action of the secretary of the navy, the president again shows his disregard for bad precedents.

The train from Boston due at this station at 10.35 was ten minutes late this morning.

WOMAN KILLED

Shocking Tragedy In Springfield Wednesday.

Man Had Been Engaged Of The Dead Woman.

Terrible Scene Confronted The Eyes Of The Returned Husband.

Springfield, Mass., June 25.—Mrs. Antone Mueller, wife of a German brewer, was shot and killed today in her home on Main street, by a man who up to three o'clock this afternoon had not been identified. The murderer committed suicide by shooting.

The tragedy occurred about 10:30 o'clock this forenoon, but was not discovered until after noon, when Mueller went to his home for dinner. The cause of the tragedy was not apparent during the first two or three hours the police were investigating, but the theory was that the murderer was enamored of Mrs. Mueller and a quarrel resulted in the shooting.

Mrs. Mueller resided on the fourth floor of a block, 159 Main street. It was evident that a man called there early this forenoon, as neighbors reported that they saw a stranger entering the building sometime after nine o'clock. About 10:30 persons in nearby buildings heard the noise of a disturbance and the occupants of a drug store in the vicinity believe they heard shots at about that hour.

No investigation was made at the time as little attention was given to the noise. When Mr. Mueller entered the apartments during the dinner hour he was confronted with a startling sight. On the floor of the kitchen, bloodily profusely from wounds in the head, lay the body of his wife. She had been dead over an hour.

When Mueller recovered from the shock he hurriedly looked through the tenement. In the bath room he found the body of a man, the identity of whom he claimed to be ignorant. The police were summoned early in the afternoon and at once commenced a systematic search of the house.

Their investigations disclosed that before the tragedy Mrs. Mueller and the stranger had occupied a room together. A dispute had evidently occurred. The man firing a shot at the woman and hitting her in the face. From appearances she fled to the kitchen, where a second shot was fired, this time the bullet entering the neck. The woman was found, probably, where she stood when the second bullet hit her.

The murderer retreated to the bath room and after locking himself in, himself in the head.

KITTERY.

Few towns with a population no larger than that of Kittery can boast a hotel so well fitted or so excellent in every respect as the Orman house.

Landlord Chaney is a thorough hotel man, and his house is nearly always crowded.

Attorney Charles C. Smith is in Boston on business.

Mrs. C. Chaney, who has been living in Kittery for the past year, has returned to her home in Wilton, Me.

G. W. Curtis of Boston was a guest at the Orman house on Wednesday.

H. L. Stearns of Medford, Mass., who has been stopping in Kittery for some time, will go to the Isles of Shoals in a few days to pass the summer.

Harold Chaney is visiting friends in Boston and Somerville. He will be gone two weeks.

Kittery Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Clerk and Miss Clerk, Mrs. William Copeland Finley, Miss Edith Finley, Miss Lorraine N. Finley and Master Eric R. Finley of Montreal, arrived at the Champernowne on Wednesday, for the season. Mr. Finley, who is vice-commodore of the Saronic Yacht club of Montreal, and one of the best known yachtsmen in the Dominion, is expected to arrive in a few days.

Mrs. J. D. Lovering of the Ludlow, Boston, will be usual, summer at the Champernowne.

An ice cream social was held at the Freewill Baptist church on Wednesday evening.

Miss Eva Brooks is the guest of friends in Dover.

The sewing circle of the Congregational church met with Mrs. C. E. Johnston, on Wednesday afternoon.

Capt. John C. Hearst, who suffered a paralytic stroke last week, is so much improved, that strong hopes are entertained for his complete recovery.

J. E. Hobbs is rapidly recovering from the injuries sustained while at work at the navy yard a short time ago, and will soon be able to be out of doors.

ORGANIZED IN KITTERY.

New England Vaporizer company, organized for the purpose of manufac-

COMFORT IN SHOES



Solid comfort and the height of fashion can be combined in moderate priced shoes, but the fact remains that that is rarely done.

Too many manufacturers and dealers have the short sighted habit of sacrificing prestige for the sake of large profits.

Our profits are small. Our shoes reach the maximum of comfort and style. We buy from conscientious manufacturers.

We repair shoes cheaper than anybody in town.

Mens' Shoes Tapped, - - 35c.
Ladies' " " - - 30c.
Children's " " - - 25c.
Mens' Hand Sewed Tapped, 75c.
The Best Rubber Heels, - 35c.

We use the best stock and first-class work done while you wait.

We have one of the Largest and Best Lighted Boot and Shoe Stores in the City.

L. GERBER,
36 MARKET ST.

AT THE SHOE FACTORY.

Arthur Blaisdell has re-entered the shoe and is now operating a McKay stitcher in Mr. Sawyer's room.

Andrew Snell has resigned his position in Mr. Tucker's department.

Miss Katie Lynch, who has for some time been employed in Mr. Ford's room, is enjoying a vacation.

Frank Smith, son of ex-Night Watchman Smith, has entered Mr. Ford's employ in the making room.

Cecil Danielson has accepted a position at the factory.

Frank Amazeen, a finisher in the making room, is enjoying a vacation.

There were a number of visitors at the shop on Wednesday.

It is almost time for the annual stock taking.

Mr. Starr has resigned his position in Mr. Tucker's room and now has a regular run on the local electric railway.

Scott Booma, who has been employed out of town for some time, has accepted a position in the lasting room.

Arthur Parnham, formerly employed in the making room, was a visitor at the shop today.

Wallace Crompton has accepted a position as conductor on the Portsmouth electric railway.

OBSEQUES.

The funeral of Alice Agnes Quinn was held from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, this morning, Rev. Father Finnegan officiating. The interment took place in Calvary cemetery, Undertaker Miskell in charge.

CARRIAGE PAINTING done in a prompt and workmanlike manner by F. Alford, No. 18 Vaughan Street. The best of skilled labor at the lowest possible price. je5,t

LUNCH CART—Drop in at Dunbar's Nigh Lunch and get a good cup of hot coffee, Hot and cold lunch. je5,t

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When planning your insurance remember the old firm, Haley & George. je5,t

TIME. Yes, time is money. Have your watch cleaned and repaired by an expert. Fred Stacy, optical watch inspector, B. & M. R. R. je5,t

CARRIAGE TIRES. Rubber carriage tires at Hanson and Weaver's, 10 Porter street. je5,t

LOBSTERS and Fish. The fact of having your fish fresh is half the battle of life. Our stock is fresh from old ocean daily. J. O. Downs, Market street. je5,t

WRITING material. You are always wanting a thing in that line and I have made a selection you can get just what you want. George W. Hall, Market street. je5,t

GR. CERES—You can buy groceries, all kinds of meat, provisions and vegetables at W. H. Smith's as cheap as at any place in the city. je5,t

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for young man to continue. Earns best about 30 years. Terms liberal. As I am not able to continue in it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office. je5,t

WANTED YOUNG MEN from Rockingham County at once to prepare for entrance to Government Service. Apply to Inter-State Correspondence, Cedar Rapids, Ia. je5,t

A GOSPEL OF GREED.

THE REAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR CORRUPT LEGISLATION.

Our System of Education Is the Science of Hiding Truths and Stifling Noble Ideals—Conservatism That Skims the Surface.

[Special Correspondence.]

In the Outlook for June 14, a conservative weekly, there is a masterly article by Arthur H. Bissell on the "Responsibility for Corrupt Legislation," which, briefly condensed, is as follows: "Where should we place the blame for the corruption so often carried on by legislators or municipal officers? It can be noticed that many of them commence their labors with zeal for public good, but before long they see the futility of their efforts, as they find themselves in an orbit of commercialism that carries off everything. Bribes are offered under such subtle forms in support of apparently harmless bills and so many fine men accept the bribes that few can line see the need of refusing them. Especially has the evil developed with the entry of the large corporations in every corner of the business world. Competing concerns are employing underhand methods to accomplish their end. Opposing generals, absorbed in their campaigns, have no thought for the demoralization which such war entails. In its last analysis the evil cannot be cured as long as public sentiment blames those who are corrupted and not those who corrupt. We should recognize the tremendous power for evil which exists where business interests rest upon increased dividends no matter how much that may undermine our whole social life. Business men and the directors of corporations should be educated to take a higher view of their responsibility in these matters. There must be a larger realization of individual duty."

At first sight it is somewhat refreshing to notice that even our conservative friends concede to occasionally let us know the dark bottom of our social life, the wretched kettle where all our industrial iniquities are boiled down into that miserable mess called legislation. We should, then, get rid of that old kettle which for so many generations has been doing business in the old stand of master monopoly. That kettle is all cracked and good for nothing—a worthless something in what appertains to a healthy social life and admirably adapted to drive modern nations into an abyss of organized immorality such as the earth never saw. And the earth has already seen a great deal of that, enough to wake up the conscience of humanity, the common sense of that public sentiment about which we are constantly chattering, as if it represented something of any especial value in the line of honesty and decency. But does it amount to anything in the long run?

Try to talk with the influential chap who, if anybody can, could make public sentiment, and you will find them all so busy in their own private affairs, so ignorant about all that is going on in every important subject of life, so unwilling to discriminate between right and wrong in the essentials of human existence, so satisfied about the general march of civilization, so hopeless and resigned to a perpetual kingdom of evil and wrong that their only public sentiment consists in crushing somebody, lest somebody crushes them, always provided that the crushing process rests on our own precious laws of barbarism and sin.

Business, commercialism, dividends, fat salaries—that is public sentiment among our influential classes today. If you dare to say anything against that, or to act for a higher morality than that, all your chances are lost for any success in life, or what is called success. And how idiotic to speak of educating such people, the ones who control civilization! Who is going to educate them? Are not they the very fellows who fix the principles and concepts on which education shall rest through pulpits, press, college and school? What is education today? The science of hiding truth, of never going to the bottom of anything, of discarding all noble ideals and thus intensifying the kingdom of falsehood in all that appertains to equity, morality and honesty in social life.

All that is actually proclaimed, in forms indirect, to be sure, by the article we have condensed. It would not do for that paper, the Outlook, or any other patronized by respectable people to speak in plain terms or point out the only real remedy by which the situation could be improved. We all know how that could be done. We simply lack moral courage to stand by the right and against the wrong. We are all dandling around that miserable wealth which we know a healthy social compact would give to the wealth producer and that goes now to the wealth manipulator. We are all yet the slaves of our own greed, greed made honorable by law, greed in its worst form.

Law—power to legislate, the faculty and need of fixing our general industrial adjustments—why should we use that power and faculty for the purpose of robbing each other and disturbing the divine economy of human life? And why should we call that progress, advance, prosperity, civilization or any other meaningless name? Not until such questions are properly answered, not until we see fit to learn how to reverse effects by the reversal of causes, not until we desire to legislate on principles of honesty, can we claim that progress, Christianity, civilization, goodness or education has any sound, specific meaning of its own.

JOSEPH GOR.

EXPENDITURES OF THE POOR.

Observations of an Investigator of New York's East Side.

About their necessities the poor are naturally very economical, but there is many a poor sweatshop worker on the east side of New York who pays his dollar or two every Saturday night to go with his wife to the Yiddish theater. The poor man will pay his 5 cents for his glass of beer on Saturday night. Sometimes his temperamental gets away with him and he spends for too many glasses. If the price of meat went up 5 cents, it would be a great misfortune to this same man. He doesn't like to spend a cent too much for anything he has to have, and yet it is a common thing for a poor man to distribute pennies among his children quite recklessly. That is a luxury to him, affects his mood and is spread beneficially over his work.

The east side is full of candy shops, to the detriment of the stomachs of the poor man's children. The poor man who would fight for an hour with a pushcart peddler over the price of a banana gives his child a cent unwisely in this case, although no doubt it is a temperamental satisfaction to him. Of course there is a side to the expenditure of the poor which is wholly bad. Discouragement breeds a recklessness which has no economical value. A poor man will deluge (eat and drink, for tomorrow ye die) is often the unconscious thought of the very poor. Hopeless of improvement, they take no thought of the morrow and are sometimes greater spendthrifts than the very rich. But this is the poor man's disease and is remedied only by better circumstances.

They who can afford to live on a big scale pay less for necessities than the poor. It is one of the hardest aspects of poverty that it is only the rich who in some ways can afford to be economical. They pay less very often than the very poor for the necessities of life. This is strikingly true of coal, for instance. The dwellers in tenement houses have no place to store a large quantity of coal even if they had enough money on hand to buy it by the ton, so they are forced to buy by the basket at a much higher rate, thus paying from 40 to 60 cents for a hundred pounds, while the rich man, buying by the ton, pays only from 20 to 25 cents a hundred pounds. The rent, too, of the very poor in the tenement houses is, considering the accommodations afforded, much higher than the rent of the well to do, and the same principle applies to other things. The dealings of the poor are necessarily of such a miserably retail character that the rate paid is commonly enormously high.—*Alfred's Magazine.*

A Union Victory.
Labor unions have obtained another victory in the supreme court in the case brought by James Lynch against the Compact Labor club of Marble Cutters' Helpers of New York.

Lynch applied for membership on March 22, 1901, and, he says, paid \$100 for admission, and thereafter received notice of meetings. On April 7, 1902, the treasurer returned him the \$100, saying that the union would not accept him. He sued to compel the union to admit him.

The case was heard before Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum. Charles Steiner, counsel for the union, admitted that the \$100 was paid to the union, that it gave Lynch a probation, which entitled him to all the rights of a member until his name was voted upon, and that the union finally rejected him, but contended that the union had a perfect right to do so and no man could force himself into the union through any court.

Justice Greenbaum the other day sustained this view and denied the motion for a mandamus.

The Wages of Children.

The New York Journal and American, discussing the employment of children under twelve years of age in the glass factories of New Jersey, says:

"The plea that the wages of the child are necessary to his parents is only half true. The parents would not need the wages if by the introduction of child labor the pay of labor had not been reduced to the point where father and child together can now only make a sum equal to what the father formerly made alone, and in 50 per cent of the cases the father, the man who makes the affidavit on which the factory owner rests his case, does not work at all, but lives on the money which four or five of the 'sons' furnished by the padrone bring in. The boy receives a few cents to spend downtown, enough to buy him a bag of smoking tobacco, perhaps, and the 'father' takes the rest. They live in wretched hovels, are half fed and clothed in rags and present an appearance beside which the breaker boys of the Pennsylvania coal mines appear to be well fed and well clothed youths."

And They Call Them "Free."

In France, as in England, there is a "free" labor movement. The purpose of the organization is to bring about a better understanding between labor and capital, the theory being that the interests of capital and labor are identical. The method of the "free" laborers is to establish employment agencies, conducted by officers of the organization, where employees are furnished to take the place of strikers or to supply employees to those capital lats who desire to lock out union labor.

Trackmen Organizing.

All the section foremen and laborers working for the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railway companies in Manitoba and Assiniboia are organizing. Since the trackmen's great victory on the Canadian Pacific divisions of the brotherhood have been organized at Winnipeg, Belmont, Portage la Prairie and Minnedosa.

RICH MAN, POOR BOY.

Why Some Folks Think Equality Before the Law Is a Farce.

When the United States of America started out in its travels through history as an organized nation, it adopted the theory that human beings are equal and have equal rights in the eyes of the law.

This country was born at an exciting time, a period which contained rather earnest warnings for those who disregarded the rights of man.

A king had had his head cut off because the carriages of his nobility had an unpleasant way of running down children in the streets of Paris.

Gradually we seem to be getting away from our primitive view of human equality.

We propose to quote an instance. A certain rich man bought a fast automobile and began learning to manage it.

He ran at a high rate of speed through the street and killed one of the children playing there.

The worst that could possibly happen to him was paying a fine a sum less than it cost to buy the automobile. He was not deprived of his liberty even an hour, although he had deprived a child of his life and a mother and father of their child.

This same man in his same automobile was again careering through the streets of New York city.

He was known as the man who had killed a child in the reckless pursuit of pleasure. A jury convicted him and sentenced him to pay a small sum of money.

The people in the streets, not knowing whom he might kill next, disliked him, and a misguided boy, a child twelve or thirteen years old, picked up the tin lid of a wash boiler and threw it at the automobile.

Then the point of view in law and justice which now prevails among us became clear.

The man whose automobile had recently killed a child was highly indignant at another child for throwing something at his automobile and slightly bruising one of its occupants.

A policeman was sent to find that child, and he found him. He brought him to court with a broken ankle. Possibly it was broken in the finding of him.

The pale faced child stood there with his broken ankle while the man who had killed a child told the story of the other child's crime.

The child with the broken ankle was deprived of his liberty for three months—sent to an institution as a warning to all children.

Thus we learn that a man may kill a child with no more serious consequences than the payment of a fine, which means nothing to a rich man.

A child must not throw the lid of a wash boiler at a death dealing machine without being deprived of his liberty.

If our view of human equality had not changed, the owner of that automobile would be in jail, and not the poor child with the broken ankle, whose almost sufficient excuse would be found in the murderous reputation of the automobilist, the child's early years and his lack of education.—*New York Evening Journal.*

Why Not Labor Papers?

A wholly new and really very startling and significant incident in the warfare on the weekly press, says Brooke Fisher in the June Atlantic, was the ruling of Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden within the past twelve months that weekly journals edited by "cranks," such as advocate socialism, for instance—and there is no reason in logic why such an advocate single tax or antineutrality or antineutrality should not come under the same category—shall be denied the privileges of the newspaper mail rates. This intrepid reformer has thus placed under a ban intended to make their distribution impracticable two widely circulated sheets with tenets which he could not approve on the ground that they were virtually advertising circulars because they are devoted to "advertising" certain ideas. This sounds like Gilbert and Sullivan opera bouffe, but it is the official action of the present third assistant postmaster general. If it be part of the programme ahead in our new departure in national character to destroy the independence of the press and strangle the expression of public opinion, or, rather, to prevent the formation of any public opinion, this Mr. Madden, otherwise known to fame, will have earned a high place on the roll of glory containing the heroes of the American war on Spain and the Philippines.

Society's Right to Condemnate.

What shall become of a man's property after he is dead is a matter for society to determine. If it seems inexpedient to allow a rich man to leave a child reared in luxury without means of support or to leave a quarrel on the hands of his heirs, it is entirely within society's right to restrict his license in that particular. The whims of testators are a good deal of a nuisance and are too much respected by law, though not by courts.—*Life.*

A Lover's Quetrel.

My Mary Jane is very cross And will not speak to me; My Mary Jane has Auburn hair, and A temper quick as mine.

It grieves me very much indeed To see my Mary Jane; The birds sing not, the skies are dark, Since she and I are out.

I could not hide the bitterness That there is in my cup Were it not for the kiss I'll get When she and I make up.

—Ohio State Journal.

THE GAME OF GAMES.

Gold, Says This Writer, Involves Art, Science and Imagination.

It is true that there is a point of view from which golf may be regarded as an extremely simple game—the very simplest of all the games with a ball and a club, says William G. Brown in the June Atlantic. The player's object is simple and single to the point of simple-mindedness and singularity, one might say—to put a small ball in a small hole with the fewest possible strokes. But so are the objects of the highest ambitions, the guiding stars of the most perplexed and devotional. It is true, likewise, that all the countless strokes a golfer makes are reducible into three kinds of stroke—driving, approaching and putting. But Mr. Everett, in a lecture unsurpassed for truth and brilliancy by any in all the extremely clever literature of golf, has declared that to make those three strokes right one must have "art, science and inspiration."

From the moment the ball leaves the tee, whether it be topped, pulled or sliced or whether, struck in proper fashion a trifle below the medial line and urged forward with an exquisite free lashing out of the wrists, it takes flight as with wings and seeks its true course as with a mind and purpose of its own until it drops into the cup with a tinkle that no louder clang or pean ever surpassed in its suggestion of victory and consummation, there is no foreseeing what perplexity or temptation to carelessness or overconfidence it will present.

Not twice off the tee ground and the putting green will the possibilities and probabilities of the stroke be quite the same. In the lie, the wind, the distance to be traversed, the obstacles to be carried, there are variations not to be reckoned by any known mathematics.

Then, as the match approaches its dreadfully quiet climax of defeat or victory, the responsibility may grow positively appalling. The very deliberation which, impossible in most games, is so characteristic of this, so far from lessening the strain on one's nerves, undoubtedly heightens it. One has time to estimate the emergency, to realize the crisis.

Not the farthest rally at tennis, not the longest and fiercest home run at baseball, not the most heroic rush at football, requires a more rigid concentration of thought and energy or a more dauntless courage than the flick of a putter that sends the ball crawling on its last little journey across the putting green when the put is for the hole and the hole means the match. There is not a quality of mind or body—I will not except or qualify at all—not one, that life itself proves excellent which a circuit of the links will not test.

Baltimore Clerks.

The work of organizing the retail drug clerks of Baltimore into a union to affiliate with the Federation of Labor has begun. It is said that Baltimore and Philadelphia are the only two large cities in the country where the clerks are not organized.

The work of organizing the men is going on under the direction of a committee from Washington. It is said that more than 200 signed the call in the first two days and that at least 500 will become members when the committee has completed its work. It is not generally known that retail drug clerks usually work from fifteen to sixteen hours a day. The eight hour workday will be demanded when the union is organized.

E. W. GROVE.

This name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day. 25 cents.

Lucky Escapes.



"There goes a baseball man who has made the most runs 'this season.'"
"H'm! What position does he play?"
"Oh, he's umpire. He was running for his life."

Genuine Surprise.

Tess—I told that old bean of yours that you were married.

Jess—Did you? Did he seem surprised?
Tess—Yes, indeed! He said, "How on earth did that happen?"—*Philadelphia Press.*

Accustomed to Laxatives.

Mr. Courtney (exhibiting penknife)—This handle is pure silver. What do you think of that?

Little Girl—Huh! That's nothing. Sister's teeth is on a plate of pure gold.

SWEDEN'S STRIKE.

WHAT THE LABOR TIEUP IN APRIL MEANT AND THE RESULT.

Not a Wheel Turned Nor a Hammer Struck For Three Days—Victory Apparently Assured For the Advocates of Universal Franchise.

It would appear as if the Socialists of Sweden had won at least a partial victory in their struggle for universal suffrage, which caused the great three days' strike by the combined trades unions of the country. The action of the riksdag—Agrarian in sentiment and therefore entirely opposed to an extension of the suffrage privilege—in proposing an amendment to the government's bill for electoral reform, calling for universal suffrage in 1904, which was carried by a vote of 117 to 107, indicates that the Socialists' propaganda has not been unproductive of results.

Sweden probably is the country in which class distinctions are the most tightly drawn of any continental country. There are three classes in Sweden—the nobility, the proletariat and the peasants. Neither politically nor in any other way does the last mentioned class exercise much influence. Indeed, it may be said that there are only two big political parties in the country—Socialists and the Agrarians. The latter nobility constitute the leaders of the Agrarians. They have entire governmental control, having a working majority in both chambers and also controlling the cabinet. The reason for this sweeping power is the present existing constitution.

The constitution, which dates from 1809, provides for a parliament known as the riksdag, which, again, falls into two divisions known respectively as the first and second chambers. The second chamber, which corresponds to the American house of representatives, is supposed to be elected by popular suffrage. The members are chosen for a term of three years. No one, however, who does not possess property worth 1,000 crowns or has an annual income of 800 crowns is entitled to a vote, and as the yearly earnings of the Swedish mechanics and peasants are considerably below that figure, these restrictions mean practically a complete disfranchisement of those two classes. Indeed, by means of the restrictions the Agrarians have managed to keep the entire power in their hands, and they have also carefully limited the royal prerogative.

In the fall of last year the Socialists instituted a campaign for electoral reform. They contracted an alliance with the Liberals, under the leadership of Adolph Hedlin, and their propaganda became so aggressive that the Agrarians in alarm introduced a bill in the second chamber providing for electoral reform. Upon inspection of that bill, however, it was found that it contained no visible improvement on the existing ones. Indeed, the so called "reforms" were so trivial as to border on the farcical. The Socialists in March of this year resumed their agitation. In April the Agrarian ministry, on the advice of the regent Crown Prince Gustaf, it is said, having remained silent as to its plans for reform, the agitation assumed serious proportions.

Vast demonstrations were held in all the important cities of the country, and the cry for universal suffrage was raised. In Stockholm alone 20,000 mechanics paraded. Several riots took place, and many arrests were made. The Liberals in the second chamber, fearing the growing bitterness between the police and the Socialists, organized a committee which, with M. Hedlin as leader, interviewed the minister of state, Baron von Otten. Hedlin warned the minister that unless the police ceased to provoke the multitude serious trouble might ensue. The minister took the warning, and the rioting came to an end.

The great strike which followed soon afterward was the most imposing labor demonstration that Scandinavia ever witnessed. As if by magic the whole machinery of industrial life became inanimate. Business life was paralyzed, and Stockholm, Sweden's most busy city, became as still as a grave-yard. During the three days of the strike from May 13 to May 17—no newspapers were printed, no bread baked and no cars run. Not even a vessel sailed from Stockholm, and it was impossible to buy either groceries or merchandise, for the simple reason that all stores were closed. In Stockholm alone 20,000 men struck, and altogether it is estimated that in those three days a half million men—mechanics, laborers and peasants—were entirely idle.

The Agrarians, indeed, were thoroughly alarmed. Their leaders in the chambers held a hurried consultation with the crown prince and ministry, in which it was decided to acquiesce in the Socialists' demand by providing for universal suffrage when the riksdag convenes in January, 1904. On the advice of Hedlin the Socialists accepted this proposal, and now, for the time at least, everything is quiet.—*Stockholm Letter in New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Labor in the Capital.

The two most important trade unions at present receiving notice by the local labor leaders, the Washington Star, are the Seattle and the proposition pending in the city with reference to the closing on Saturday. It is thought by the laborers with the exception of the carpenters' disagreements will be settled soon. Practically all concerned are exerting every effort to bring the carpenters together have them work in union for advancement of the interests of the employee and employer.

MR. HANNA'S PLATFORM.

It Contains a Few Inane Remarks and More or Less Inane Remarks.

From Senator Hanna's platform we quote the following:
"All labor is now employed and at wages higher than ever before. Farm products have doubled in value, and earnings and savings have largely increased. The products of the farm, the forest, the mines, the shops and factories not only supply the marvelously increased home demand, but have permanently placed the United States at the head of the world's exporting nations."

If Senator Hanna believes that all labor is now employed, we extend to him a personal invitation to visit Augusta and we will try to convince him to the contrary.

If he thinks that the cotton factories are making money and that the wages of southern textile operatives have advanced, we respectfully call his attention to the fact that there was recently a lockout and is now a strike among the cotton mill employees of this city. Notwithstanding the declarations of the Ohio Republican platform, the factories here claim that they are not prospering and the operatives claim that they have had no advancement in wages.

Even Senator Hanna would not assert that wages have doubled in value and yet he makes the assertion that "farm products have doubled in value." If the laborer has to pay double for the necessities of life, in what way has a slight increase in wages improved his condition, granting that there has been an increase?

The Ohio platform praises the protective system, but it fails to mention the fact that the tariff on imports is always added to the price of the commodities and that the money comes out of the pockets of the American people. It is evident that Senator Hanna believes in robbery, but he thinks the best plan is to fleece the lamb so tenderly that it will enter no protest while the good work is in progress.

Senator Hanna's platform declares that "labor should be intelligently organized" and that the Republicans "believe in fewer hours and larger rewards for labor." Good! Now, let Senator Hanna make a start by advancing the wages of the employees in every company in which he has stock.

The platform wants labor to be "intelligently organized," but we have noticed that the big bosses consider labor most intelligent when it is doing least to better its condition.—*John Allen Mette in Augusta (Ga.) Voice of Labor.*

ONE UNION'S PROGRESS.

How the Boot and Shoe Workers Have Grown in Two Years.

Secretary Raine of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International union, which recently held a convention in Detroit, says:

"The Boot and Shoe Workers' union was organized in 1893 on the cheap dues plan (10 cents per week), with no benefits, and continued working under that plan until the convention of June, 1899, when at the advice of the general officers high dues were adopted (25 cents per week), with sick, death and strike benefits.

"This departure being a new one for the shoe workers, the general union met with opposition from the members, which resulted in a decrease in membership which we were nearly a year in making up. Since 1900 our progress has been rapid, and at present we have twice the number of members in good standing that we had under the old dues system, and we have at present nearly \$100,000 in our treasury in spite of the fact that we have been paying thousands of dollars in the last two years for sick and death benefits.

"At the start in 1899 we had fifty stamp factories on our list. Today we have over 200. We also have many manufacturers of shoe trade supplies, who also employ members of this union and use our union label on their products. Our increase in union stamp factories has been in the main, due to our policy of granting the union stamp to the manufacturer under existing conditions at the time of his application for the stamp, with no charge, either direct or indirect, and in letting all matters of wages that cannot be mutually settled between the employer and employees be referred to a board of arbitration, which insures the employer against strikes or cessation of work at any time and also insures the employee against loss of time through strikes, which has always heretofore been a bad feature to our organization.

"I might say that since we have been under the new system of high dues and benefits a shoe worker once joining our organization takes more pains to keep his dues paid up and shows a stronger desire to keep from suspension than he did under the old system. This has enabled us to enforce discipline among our members and make our contract valuable to the manufacturer."

Strength of the Federation.

The income of the American Federation of Labor for the year ending April 30 was \$131,000, and the amount of per capita tax paid into that body from national and international unions is at one-third of a cent per member per month. At the end of last April 100,000 members were paying per capita tax into the American Federation of Labor, and it is estimated that at least 20 per cent more might be added from the fact that many unions not pay on their full membership. In addition there are 370 city central lists affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and as most of them have unaffiliated unions it can be seen that the membership of the American Federation of Labor is much larger than is shown in the amount of capita tax paid.

TRADES UNIONISM.

ORGANIZATION IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE WORKINGMAN.

As Beneficial to Labor After as Before as During a Strike—Self Seekers the Only Really Dangerous Element.

Following is an extract from an address on "Trades Unionism" delivered by Rev. Father Peter C. Yorke of San Francisco:

It is true that under certain conditions labor can produce everything it wants—that is to say, that is true in an agricultural community. But in a community such as that of today the coming together of capital and labor is absolutely necessary for production, or, if that be putting it too strong, it is the common and ordinary way by which production is accomplished. How does a man get work today? He goes to some man who has capital, who can pay his wages and take the product of his labor. If you want work, you have to go to the shops, to the yards, to the business houses or to the railroads. All those things represent capital or combinations of labor, and they, in conjunction with the workingman, are able either to produce that which the consumer demands or to carry it to his door.

Now, what are the relations between labor and capital? That is the great question that disturbs the industrial world today. I will lay it down as a fact, and a fact which you must hold to and cling to above all other facts, that there is some necessary relation between labor and capital. Just as there is a just price for a piece of goods there must be a just price for labor. There must be a fair wage.

Unions are necessary from the fact that wherever you have the sweet you must always have some element of bitterness. I suppose we had a fair share of the last named element in the last fight that we had here between labor and capital. There were some people who would have boiled other people in vinegar at that time. The trouble of it is that that bitterness remains after the fight is over. Therefore there is a tendency, when the working people have put their grievance before the capitalist and especially when they have compelled the capitalist to do the fair thing by them, that a certain amount of revenge, a certain amount of retaliation, of persecution of those who have been leaders in the industrial fight, will result. If men are disgruntled, if each man is looking out for himself, if it is "each man save himself and the devil take the hindmost," you know that when the fight is over and people go back to work the isolated units, the men who are not protected by the shield of brotherhood, who do not belong to the unions and who have not over them the axis of the union, can be followed up and persecuted and run out of town. So, if unionism is necessary before the battle and during the battle, it is doubly necessary after the battle.

Above all things, the greatest injury, the greatest bane, the greatest danger that threatens the future of unionism in this country is self seeking. The union is established for a certain definite purpose. It is established for the benefit of the president or of the secretary of the union or of this member or that member; it is organized for the common good, for "the greatest good of the greatest number" and the "greatest number" in this case means every member of the union. Therefore, if the union is used for the benefit of any one man or of any class of men, that union cannot last long. In the first place, it loses its efficiency; in the second place, it disappears from the surface of the earth.

And let me say that one of those purposes for which the unions were never created is politics. The workingman has the right to belong to any political club he pleases; he has the right to belong to any party or to start a new party, but one thing he should bear in mind and one thing the unions should always keep before them is that the union as a union shall not have a political purpose. Let the union throw its weight this way or that in times of distress, in times of great emergency, but in the ordinary work of the union and for the carrying on of its work politics should be entirely eschewed. Those unions which by their constitutions keep out political discussion and questions and keep political activity without their ranks are the unions that will last the longest and that will do the most good.

Education is a very slow process, and it is not rendered at all more rapid by some of the other enemies which labor has—namely, certain newspapers which make it their business to act as lying beacons toward the ships that pass in the night. You remember the story of the old wreckers, in the days when the lighthouses were few and when the night was dark and stormy and when the ship was making her way toward the light by a light here and a light there at great distances apart, there were certain people who made their living from the spoils of the sea who would from the kinde beacons and plant them on the sandbanks in order that the ship, mistaking them for the true beacons, taking them for the true beacons, might be driven upon the rocks. So might be driven upon the rocks, you have certain papers which should be the lighthouses for the guidance of the people, but which are false beacons and wreckers spies, false news in order that they may urge the laboring men to their destruction upon the rocks and shoals in order that they, these papers and their proprietors, may get out of the wreckage and loss of human life and out of the destruction of property some few miserable little nickels to go into their voracious maws.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

TRUSSES

Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of
**Shoulder Braces
Supporters
AND
Suspensories**
Always on hand.

PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY

**SPRING DECORATIONS ARE
IN ORDER**



now, and we have the finest stock of
Landscaping wall papers, that range in
price from 15-cents to \$5 per roll, suit-
able for any room, and of exquisite
colorings and artistic patterns. Only
expert workmen are employed by us,
and our price for first-class work is
as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner
10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

**THE
Underwood Typewriter**



EVERY LETTER IN SIGHT.

of Principle New
Writing Visible
Speed Increased
Touch Elastic
Automatic Conventions
Actual Advantages

Examine the
UNDERWOOD
At the Herald Office

ESTABLISHED IN 1922.

C. E. BOYNTON,
BOTTLES OF ALL KINDS OF

Summer Drinks,

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer,
Fruit, Vanilla, Orange and Straw-
berry Beer, Coffee, Chocolate and
Cold Water in syphons for hotel and
family use. Fountains charged at
short notice.
Caterer of Eldredge and Milwaukee
Lager, Porter, Refined Cider, Cream
and Stock Ale.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

A list of names of patrons is collected from
former customers and the public in general,
and every customer will be made to fill all orders
promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

C. E. Boynton
10 Bow Street Portsmouth

TO THE ALUMNI

**Hon. John D. Long's Speech
At Harvard.**

**Pelicious In Expression And
Sound In Philosophy.**

**President Roosevelt And President Eliot
Sat On Either Side Of Him.**

(By Associated Press.)
Boston, June 25.—The annual dinner
of the Harvard alumni was held this
afternoon. At the speaker's table was
seated Hon. John D. Long, president
of the alumni, with President Roose-
velt on his left and President Eliot of
Harvard at his right.

Mr. Long's speech was as follows.
If an enlightened stranger were on
our shores for the first time I am sure
he would ask at once where is Har-
vard college. I should show these his-
toric and sacred grounds with their
beautiful elms and grassy lawns—
these reminiscent and academic build-
ings, symbolic of the old times and the
new—these happy groups of bright
and hope lighted students—this corps
of instructors—the library, the mu-
seums, the gymnasium, the football
field and the boat house, the law and
divinity schools, and the institutions
of art and science and literature which
everywhere abound. But, as Mrs.
Hemans says in the old poem which
we used to read in the school books,
I should say, "Not there, not there,
child." Then I should bring him to
this hall and to this scene. I should
take him up to the exceeding high
mountain of this platform. I should
show him this living presence and
these pictured reproductions of the
Alumni, who represent all the king-
doms of the world and the glory of
them, and I should say this is Har-
vard college. He would not call me
Satan, but he would ask me to get
behind him so that he might have an
unobstructed and better look.

Harvard college is not its curricu-
lum of studies. It is not its four years
of exquisite and outstretching and in-
gathering with the sweet and inspiring
influences of the scholars' paradise.
It is rather the result of all these in
the strenuous, progressive, enterpris-
ing, uplifting lives of the men who
from the beginning have made and
who now make Harvard college a
moulding force in the march of Amer-
ican civilization, in the power and
glory of the American republic, and in
the genius of American citizenship.
No word that I can speak, may I not
say no word that any man can speak,
expresses the spirit of this sacred
temple of our scholarship in this hour
of our annual pilgrimage to its shrine.
It is beyond expression in
speech, but it finds expression in the
lasting and endearing associations of
commencement day, in the reunion
of the brotherhood of the college time,
in that immortal rejuvenation which
renews every year the bud of prom-
ise of life as the spring renews the
foliage and the verdure, and in the
dedication again and again of every
power of heart and soul to the high
ideals of the liberal education of Har-
vard college, and to their embodiment
in the forces of the onrushing and up-
rushing progress of the world.

And what a progress it has been—
in the world at large and in the col-
lege here! Each has been an incentive
to the other. If the Commonwealth,
the republic, the world have gone for-
ward, the college has helped. If the
college has expanded in its power and
beneficence, it has been pushed for-
ward by the people's help and exam-
ple and demand. Its lift has come
from the merchants' vault, the indus-
trial spirit of the times as well as
from the student's closet. The glory
of Harvard is that it is an inspiring
and co-operating part of the whole
advance. It has kept step with the
rhythmic of the union and the univer-
se. Its wagon is hitched to the same star
by which the world keeps time.
Some of us are reminded that
though in our undergraduate day we
thought it, as it was, a great college,
it was but a small one compared with
its present magnitude; that the teach-
ing was often perfunctory and meagre
where now it is as quickening as an
electric wire; that through the whole
undergraduate course no instructor, ex-
cept gave a handshake or a nod, greet-
ing or even spoke to many an eager
wonderful boy outside the routine of class
exercise, while now the relation is
more personal and comradely, and
that the presidency was often a pro-
vision of kindly reward for past good
service, where now it is the exacting
dedication of a life time of faithful
and stimulating energy to every depart-
ment of the business. The expansion
of the country, marvelous as it is,
the emancipation of the human mind,
swift as it has been; the deluge of the
mistering wonders of applied science
—all have their parallel in the ex-
pansion, the beneficence of the sweet
kingdoms and glory of our Alma Ma-
ter.

She welcomes us today to her
threshold and her inner hearth. To
greet us and sit with us, she gathers
the spirits of the departed. These por-
tratures upon the wall breathe again
with life. The engraved names of her
patriots, to whom she dedicated this
memorial hall, and the embellishment
of these windows and tablets mater-

Worms?
Many children are troubled with worms,
and treated for something else. A few doses of
True's Worm Elixir
will expel them if they exist, and prove valu-
able in all cases of indigestion, flatulence,
or any of the ailments of the bowels.
J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.

**If You Wear a Watch
In a Factory or Shop**

you should have a Jee, Ross Stiffened Gold Case in order
to protect the works and lessen the cost of repairs. The
Jee, Ross case is made of two layers of solid gold with a layer of
stiffening metal between. It is better than a solid gold case
because it is stronger and so close-fitting as to keep out gas,
smoke, dust and dampness.

**JAS. BOSS Stiffened
Watch Cases**

are recognized as the standard the world over, and
sold as such by all jewelers. The Boss is the only
watch case in the world long enough to prove by actual
wear that they will outlast the 25-year guarantee.
There is none "just as good." The Jee, Ross trade-
mark has shown it is superior in each case. See
Consult the jeweler. Write us for booklet.
THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE CO., Philadelphia.

ialize again into the earnest faces and
marital figures of our classmates, who
gave their lives for their country.
Here again the sparkling eyes and
wit of Holmes, the keen thrusts of
Lowell, the benevolent face of Agas-
tiz, the noble oratory of Winthrop, the
sonorous voice of Devens, the marshal-
ship of Col. Lee, the great heart of
John Ropes, the prayer of that great-
est of inspiring preachers, Phillips
Brooks! Yes, today we are together
again with Alma Mater—at her knee,
but I trust not over her knee. May
her love and benediction and counsel
—her New England mother's fervent
injunction "be a good boy"—be with
us now and evermore!

President Roosevelt left for New
London at midnight over the New Ha-
ven road.

GULF STREAM MARKS.
Its Course Through the Ocean Plain-
ly Indicated.

The color of the gulf stream is a per-
ceptible deeper blue than that of the
neighboring sea, this blueness forming
one of the standard references of the
nautical novelists. The depth of color
is due to the high percentage of salt
contained as compared with the cold
green water of higher latitudes, obser-
vation having shown that the more salt
held in solution by sea water the more
intensely blue is its color. Thus, says a
writer in the National Geographic
Magazine, even in extratropical lati-
tudes, we sometimes observe water of
a beautiful blue color, as for instance
in the Mediterranean and in other
nearly landlocked basins, where, the
influx of fresher water being more or
less impeded, the percentage of salt
contained is raised by evaporation
above the average.

Another important fact in connection
with the stream is its almost tropical
temperature, due to the fact that its
high velocity enables it to reach the
middle latitudes with very little loss of
heat. Upon entering its limits the tem-
perature of the sea water frequently
shows a rise of 10 degrees and even 15
degrees. It was this fact that gave to
the stream in the later years of the
eighteenth century and the earlier years
of the nineteenth an importance in the
minds of navigators that it no longer
possesses. In those days the chronom-
eter invented by Harrison in 1765 was
still an experiment. Instruments were
crude and nautical tables often at
fault. The result was that the determi-
nation of the longitude was largely a
matter of guesswork, a vessel after a
voyage from the channel to America
often being out of her reckoning by de-
grees instead of by minutes. The idea,
first suggested by Benjamin Franklin,
that the master of a vessel by observ-
ing the temperature of the surface wa-
ter could tell the moment of his entry
into the gulf stream and could hence
fix his position to within a few miles
was hailed with delight.

Wood Vaccination.
The development of new colonies de-
pends largely upon soft wood for tele-
graph and railway lines, mines, tim-
bering, buildings and other purposes.
Hardwood is too difficult to work,
while in tropical climates the soft wood
is quickly destroyed by ferments,
worms, insects and other agencies. It
has been suggested that an important
part of the future equipment for set-
tling hot countries will be a portable
apparatus for rendering wood antiseptic.
Woods treated with cresote or
sulphate of copper have proved very
durable for railway sleepers.

Heat Measuring.
The Yerkes observatory has a heat
measuring apparatus sensitive to al-
most one-millionth of a degree of heat
and has succeeded in measuring the
heat reaching the earth from the heav-
enly bodies, Vega, Arcturus, Jupiter
and Saturn. The relative intensities
were found to be .51, 1.14, 2.38 and .37.



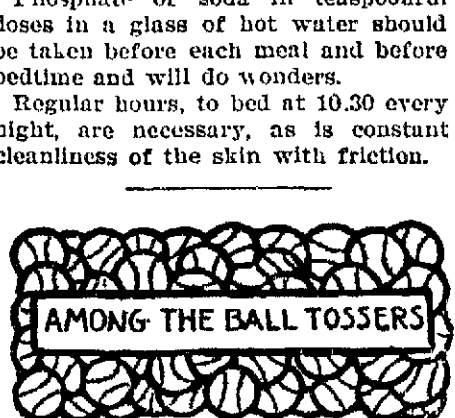
**WITH THE
DOCTOR'S**

Biliousness is a very indefinite term.
To the public it means a sallow com-
plexion, a dark mind and a dark brown
taste. To the physician it means over-
eating or the eating of indigestible
food, lack of exercise and a lack of at-
tention to the daily functions of the
body, says a writer in the Philadelphia
Press.
I do not think the constant use of
drugs is of service to persons prone to
biliousness. Far more good can be de-
rived and in a more natural way by
taking care not to place too much work
on the liver and stomach, and also
when there is some noticeable improve-
ment all the more care should be re-
quired lest the feeling of good health
lead to indiscretions, which will place
the sufferer on a lower plane than

when the treatment was started.
Great care should be taken with the
diet. There is no doubt that people
eat too much, and this tendency with
the luxury at table in these prosperous
days seems to increase the work
thrown upon the liver.
Breakfast should be a simple meal—
coffee, soft boiled eggs and some fruit.
Lunch should also be very light—small
chop, few potatoes and some tea. Din-
ner in the evening for the bilious
should be carefully selected, for the
dragged out, tired feeling the following
morning depends on the evening meal.
A small piece of steak or chicken,
mashed potatoes, green peas, string
beans, plain milk pudding, junket or
sago and milk and cut oranges, no
coffee, should be the fare.

Do not eat anything with fat or
grease, no salt fish, lobster, veal, rich
soup, grains, butter, fried articles,
cheese, nuts, pies, cake, patties, fried
oysters, pastries, beer and ale, coffee
in excess, sweet potatoes, bananas,
pineapple, radishes, cucumbers, sweets.
Tobacco must be restricted and
should be avoided altogether if possi-
ble, as should alcohol.
Exercise should be taken systemat-
ically, especially that which develops
the abdominal muscles and aids the
circulation in the abdomen. Lying
prone on the back and drawing the
stiff legs perpendicular to body is an
excellent device. Exercise in the room
at night for a very short time without
apparatus with muscles tense is suf-
ficient if persisted in.

Phosphate of soda in teaspoonful
doses in a glass of hot water should
be taken before each meal and before
bedtime and will do wonders.
Regular hours, to bed at 10.30 every
night, are necessary, as is constant
cleanness of the skin with friction.



Barney Dreyfuss' offer to bet \$5,000
on the chances of the Pirates in a post-
season series of games against any
American league club sounds brush.
Pittsburg has a good ball club, but it
is a team which old players will not
concede is a game crowd. There seem
to be at least two clubs in the opposi-
tion organization which would have
an excellent chance to take down that
\$5,000 if Barney seriously made the
offer.

Strange as it may seem, Hulswitt,
the Phillies' brilliant shortstop, has
batted better in the National league
than in the Western league last year.

Much has been said and written
about the coolness existing between
President Ban Johnson of the Ameri-
can league and President Comiskey of
the Chicago White Stockings. It is a
fact their relations were strained, yet
when the first serious situation arises
they will not stand so far apart that
their mutual friends will need glasses
to see in one view the men who have
done more for one another than any
two figures in baseball. Comiskey and
Johnson never will stay long estranged.
The members of the Pittsburg team
have adopted the style of playing that
made the old St. Louis Browns, under
Comiskey, famous. They not only are
disputing every point of play with their
opponents and with the umpire, but
are continually wrangling among
themselves about plays that are made
or are omitted.

Cause and Effect.



Dolls For Carr's Daughters.
It is doubtful if there are anywhere
two dolls quite as beautiful as those
that are to be presented to the daugh-
ters of the czar.

It is not, however, for their personal
beauty that they are distinguished so
much as for the fact that their cos-
tumes have been pronounced perfect
by all connoisseurs who have seen
them. One of the little ladies is at-
tired in colored silk, which is beauti-
fully ornamented with embroidery and
garlands of flowers, and the other, in
her white lace robe, white silk stock-
ings and white leather shoes, is verily
a fruitless symphony in white.

The headress of each doll cost about
\$50, and it is estimated that the entire
cost of fashioning and draping one of
these fashionable little ladies is be-
tween \$600 and \$700.

Naturally these costumes will be re-
garded, at least for a season, as the
correct style in the world of dolls, and
it is very doubtful if dolls who do not
dress in this manner will be kindly re-
garded by fashionable society.

He Disproved the Rule.
One day a teacher was illustrating
subtraction to her class. One of them
tried to take sheep from horses, so she
explained that "you can't take one
kind of thing from another."
"Why," said one little boy, raising
his hand, "can't you take milk from
cows?"

BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Portsmouth People Receiving the Full
Benefit.

There have been many cases like
the following in Portsmouth. Every
one relates the experience of people
we know. These plain straight-
forward statements will do much
toward relieving the suffering of thou-
sands. Such testimony will be read
with interest by many people.

Mrs. Ira F. Randall of 73 Pleasant
street, says: "I was taken with
acute lameness in the back, and it be-
came so tender over the kidneys that
I could not bend forward. Twinges of
pain often caught me in making any
quick movement. The pain and the
tired out feeling hanging over me all
the time were most distressing. I was
very badly off when I went to Phil-
brick's pharmacy in the Franklin
block for Doan's Kidney Pills, and I
discontinued using them before the
box was completed. I am very favor-
ably impressed with the old Quaker
remedy, and as I have quite recovered
from the attack I can certainly recom-
mend it."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents.
Foster-McMunn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole
agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and
take no substitute.

**BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR
DISCHARGE.**

In the District Court of the United
States for the District of New
Hampshire.

In the matter of
Loren E. Bailey, Bankrupt.

To the Honorable, Blagden Aldrich, Judge of the
District Court of the United States for the
District of New Hampshire.

Loren E. Bailey of Salem, in the County
of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire,
in said District, respectfully represents that
on the 15th day of April, last past,
he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the
acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that
he has duly surrendered all his property, and
rights of property and has fully complied
with all the requirements of said acts and
of the orders of the court touching his bank-
ruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be de-
creed by the court to have a full discharge
from all debts provable against his estate un-
der said bankrupt acts, except such debts as
are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 16th day of June, A. D., 1902.

LOREN E. BAILEY

Order of Notice Thereon.

District of New Hampshire, ss.

On the 15th day of June, A. D., 1902, on
reading the foregoing petition, it is—
Ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had
upon the same on the 7th day of July,
A. D., 1902, before said court at Concord in said
District, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and
that notice thereof be published in the Port-
smouth Herald, a newspaper printed in said Dis-
trict, and that all known creditors and other
persons in interest may appear at the said time
and place, and show cause, if any they have,
why the prayer of the said petitioner should
not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the court, that
the clerk shall send by mail to all known cred-
itors notices of said petition and this order, ad-
dressed to them at their places of residence as
stated.

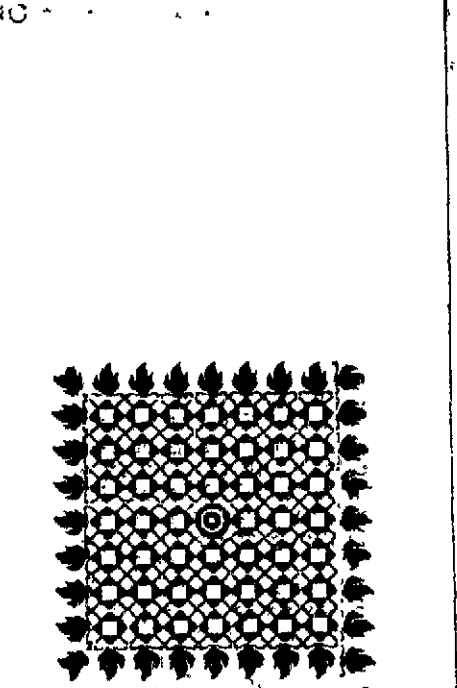
Witness the Honorable EDGAR ALDRICH, judge
of the said court, and of the seal thereof, at Con-
cord, in said District, on the 24th day of June,
A. D., 1902.

BURNS F. HODGKINS, Clerk.

{Seal of the
court.
A true copy of petition and order thereon.
Attest: BURNS F. HODGKINS, Clerk.

Gray & Prime
DELIVER
COAL
IN BAGS
NO DUST NO NOISE
111 Market St. Telephone 24.

CURE YOURSELF
Use Bag #4 for immediate
relief from hemorrhoids
or piles. It is a
guaranteed cure.
Do not use
other remedies.
Get Bag #4
from
J. F. Slaughter,
111 Market St.,
Portsmouth, N. H.



**THE
HERALD**

Has The Finest

**JOB
PRINTING
PLANT**

In The City.

Finest
Work
Reasonable
Prices.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.

85 and 87 Franklin Street

Telephone 59-2.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The
prices are low—so is the quality of the
goods. We say low prices and we
back up the statement with a good
strong reason. We can make the last
Clothing—make it as well as it can be
made—at low prices, because our ex-
penses are light and we have many
patrons. There is no use throwing
money away. There is no use paying
any more for perfection than you
have to. We will be glad to see you at
any time.

**HAUGH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR**
20 High Street.

**W. E. Paul
RANGES**
—AND—
PARLOR STOVES
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 22, 1884.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.
Terms \$1.00 a year, when paid in advance, 50 cents a month, 3 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.
Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

Communications should be addressed
HERALD PUBLISHING CO.,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Telephone 21-3.

F. W. HARTFORD,
B. M. TILTON
Editors and Proprietors.

Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H. Post Office second class mail matter.

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1902.

The troubles of the new Cuban republic are not all of Yankee manufacture. They have a graver trouble immediately at hand than the holding up of reciprocity with the United States. The exclusion of their sugar may bring them dire poverty, but poverty often develops the qualities of greatness. If the Cuban republic spends its youth in want, it will merely be repeating the history of its benefactor of the less kindly north—the nation "which never yet was young," because its youth from "by grinding want was wrong." But the color trouble, just now unpleasantly brought up at Havana by a formal and serious demand of the Cuban blacks, is destructive, not constructive. This question has been latent, not dead, during the Cuban revolutions. White men have served as soldiers under black officers in the Cuban revolutionary armies. But this has been merely a waiving of privilege. Social equality the whites of Cuba have never granted to the blacks. The negroes now demand that the inequality of the races shall be in nowise reflected in the Cuban military or political service. They take this step in order to drive in a large wedge, at the right moment, for future social equality. It is doubtful if the Cuban whites are ready to give up every vestige of the superiority. Whether they retain it or whether they abandon it, they are laying up wrath to come.—New York Mail and Express.

SNAPSHOTS.

As a peacemaker Mr. Cleveland has a general resemblance to a fresh volcano upheaval.

With so much anarchist excitement about John Most is a great deal safer in jail than he would be in Fatherhood.

Senor Buerchner leaves the public in some doubt as to whether he is a business man or an emotional actor.

The news that Simon Sam has taken \$10,000,000 with him to France causes Paris to look forward to a new cost of paint.

If the Boers have decided to be loyal subjects of King Edward, the British empire can boast of some mighty good workmen.

France will hardly undertake to present this country with a statue of De Lesseps as a token of its gratitude and esteem.

If Mount Pelée's eruption causes a volcano scare sufficient to defeat a canal its damage will be far from being limited to Martinique.

The only trouble in Kansas at present is to make sure that the per capita of muscle is equal to the supply of wheat to be harvested.

Perhaps Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan might be persuaded to go somewhere and fight it out without disturbing the remainder of the party.

Prince Albert's death was caused by getting chilled at a public function. Subjects may run for cover, but a king must preserve his dignity when a shower comes up.

Mr. Hanna has no need to become personally solicitous over any presidential boom. They occur so regularly that one is pretty sure to be ready whenever he may happen to want it.

A trolley car and a Missouri Pacific car met with disastrous results to the passengers of the former at St. Louis. Of course the smashup could not have occurred had the crossings not been at grade. Moral:

The alternative of a coronation or a funeral is one which will awaken the sympathetic interest of the entire civilized world. The phrase "long live the king" never had more widespread or sincere significance than now.

Herr Most shed tears when taken to prison for one year. It is strange how

AT DARTMOUTH.

BUNDY TO BE RELEASED.

Secretary Moody Sets Him Free Because His Mother is Dying.

A Washington despatch to the New York Sun says: Oscar E. Bundy, a seaman in the navy, will be released in a few days from the Naval Prison at Mare Island, Cal., by order of Secretary Moody, and Bundy will then hurry across the continent to a little town in the New Hampshire hills, where his mother, who is dying of consumption, clings to life only on the strength of the hope that her son will come to her before she passes away. Bundy is apparently a young man of education. His people are refined and of high standing in North Sandwich, N. H. His father is a Baptist clergyman there. The story of Bundy's trouble, as disclosed by the official records, is interesting. When the war with Spain began Bundy, then residing in North Sandwich, was wild to get into the navy. He believed there was a better chance to distinguish himself there than in the army. From all accounts he enlisted from purely patriotic motives. He is on record as saying that he would enlist if he had to scrub decks. He saw service in the war with Spain, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment he enlisted for another three years.

While one of the crew of the gunboat Don Juan de Austria, in the Philippines, his high temper got him into trouble, and while certain difficulties for a breach of regulations he refused to change his attitude. When brought to trial before a court martial for refusing to obey this order, he pleaded that since from the time he had worn uniform the white uniform he was wearing, and that he changed it meant the ruin of his mother's health. He did not have any blue clothes, he said. The court sentenced him and gave him a strict order to be in the naval prison at Cebu. This was reduced considerably by good behavior, and he was out on parole. The Don Juan de Austria, then at Hong Kong, Bundy asked to be sent to some other vessel, but the request was not granted.

When Bundy was on board the Don Juan he renewed his request for transfer to Commander Charles G. Brown, who was in command of the vessel. Commander Brown declined to sanction it. Then Bundy lost his temper again and, according to the specifications, indulged in "abusive, profane and threatening language." He was placed under arrest, and the court martial that tried the case sentenced him to four years' imprisonment with loss of pay and allowances, and to be dishonorably discharged. At the trial Bundy said it was his nature to act on the impulse of the moment, but that he realized the character of his offense and could not ask for clemency. Rear Admiral Remy, then commanding the Asiatic station, reduced the sentence of imprisonment to three years, and sent Bundy to the Mare Island prison to serve it out.

In reviewing the record of Bundy's case, the navy department came to the conclusion that the sentence was too severe. The loss of pay and allowances, actually a fine, would amount to nearly \$600, and the imprisonment was particularly heavy. So Secretary Moody decided to reduce it materially, and when he received a physician's certificate showing that the young man's mother was dying, he issued the order to release the sailor with a dishonorable discharge. Bundy has already served nine months of his imprisonment at Mare Island. He will receive \$5 as he leaves the prison.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

One man's fad is another man's fortune.

The last weather report will be the crack of doom.

Scandal continues to be the fashionable society game.

Idolize a woman if you will, but don't try to understand her.

Desperate straits and crooked actions are often closely allied.

When a man drinks like a fish he doesn't take kindly to water.

It is a deplorable fact that a girl can never get her first kiss but once.

It is more difficult for some men to collect their wits than their bills.

The world has little use for the man who tells it a disagreeable truth.

Many a good man blacks teeth, and many a bad one blacks characters.

A fool can afford to laugh at the wise guy who pays for fool entertainments.

If all women were mind readers every man on earth would take to the tall grass.

Some men give their friends sure things on the principle that misery loves company.

Lots of men laying up something for a rainy day get discouraged because it doesn't rain.

It's an easy matter to take things as they come; it's a thing thing that goes again that tries a man's fortitude.

A young man may have no business to kiss a pretty girl, but he might manage to make a pleasure of it.—Chicago News.

LOCATED IN THIS CITY.

The Haverhill Gazette of Wednesday said:

William J. Mahoney, who was reported as being missing for the past three weeks yesterday, has been located in Portsmouth, N. H., where he has been at work since leaving this city. Mahoney gives no explanation for not writing or communicating with his family. City Marshal McLaughlin stated last evening that he had received word from Portsmouth, N. H., that Mahoney was alive and in good health.

The Piscataqua Athletic club has reorganized and taken rooms newly furnished in the Walker block on Daniel street.

The 133d Commencement Exercises Held Wednesday.

Degrees Conferred After Mr. Griggs' Valedictory.

Governor Jordan One Of The Speakers At The Dinner.

Hanover, N. H., June 25.—The 133d commencement exercises of Dartmouth college were held in the college church edifice today, the large auditorium being crowded for the occasion. After the last prayers in the Rollins chapel, the procession formed in the college yard, headed by a band, and marched to the church.

The salutatory with oration was by Julius Arthur Brown of New York city, whose subject was "The Ultimate Structure of Matter." Other papers were "Mathematics in Scientific Discovery," Herman Waldo Farwell, Keweenaw, N. H.; "The Economic Significance of the American Frontier," Frederick Oliver Bradley, Evanston, Ill.; "Contemporary French Criticism," William Henry Murray, Lancaster, Mass.; "Virgil as a National Poet," Frank Cochrane Moore, Goffstown, N. H.; Valedictory, with Oration, "Biology in Education," Leland Griggs, Hanover, N. H.

At the conclusion of the oration by Mr. Griggs, the degrees were conferred. Twenty-two students received the degree of Bachelor of Letters; thirty, the degree of Bachelor of Science; thirteen, degrees making them civil engineers; seven, the degree of Master of Commercial Science; sixteen, the degree of Doctor of Medicine; seven, the degree of Master of Arts; and seventy-nine, the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

At 12:30 o'clock the annual commencement dinner was held in College hall. His Excellency Chester B. Jordan, governor of New Hampshire, Isham Talbot, and other distinguished guests and alumni were among the speakers.

SONG RECITAL.

Miss Bennett Pleases Large Crowd On Wednesday Evening.

The recital of songs in English, given by Miss Mary Louise Bennett at the Home for Aged Women, on Wednesday evening, proved both an artistic and financial success. The crowd was one of the largest which has attended a musical entertainment in this city in a long time, and Miss Bennett's singing was enthusiastically applauded. Miss Florence G. Marshall was the accompanist, and her work on the piano received generous praise.

Braun's Songs of the Heather were sung for the first time in this country, on this occasion, and for this reason were listened to with special interest. The only heavy classical songs included in the program were three selections by Liszt, which were the concluding numbers, and which Miss Bennett rendered in masterly manner.

Fruit lemonade was sold during and after the recital. Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. John Sugden, Miss Walker and Miss Cornelia P. Mudge served as waitresses. The table from which the lemonade was served was decorated with roses.

The program:

"Songs of the Heather" (new) Brain
"Biblical Songs" (new) Dvorak
"Woo Thou, Sweet Music" (new) Dvorak
"Mirage" Lehmann
"O Let Nigh Speak of Me" Chadwick
"Dear Love When in Thine Arms" (By request) Chadwick
"Under the Rose" Fisher
"As Drooping Rose" Fisher
"Lullaby" Fisher
"Love's Marvel" Liszt
"Peace" Liszt
"The King of Thule" Liszt

AT THE HOTELS.

R. N. Elwell, Exeter, F. W. Hentz and C. J. Smith, Boston registered at the Rockingham, on Wednesday; H. G. Rowell, Berlin, M. A. Kearns, Somersworth, C. B. Stone, Batavia, N. Y., were guests at the Kearsarge; C. E. Howe, Boston, George N. Fellows, Pittsburg, Mass., W. S. Mellon, Lynn, stopped at the Langdon; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lawler, Manchester, George W. Nelson, Charles J. Hogden, Boston, were at the Merrick.

The present week has been a most prosperous one at all the Portsmouth hotels. Circus day, of course, brought many visitors from nearby towns, but even since the big show went away, the registers give evidence of an unusual volume of business.

It would seem that a person whose business does not force him to leave the house, would stay at home on such a day as this, but it is a fact that summer people almost invariably come to Portsmouth in considerable numbers on rainy days, as a glance at the local hotel registers will prove. To the average city bred man there is something unbearably dull and gloomy about the country on a rainy day, and it is because of this that Portsmouth hotel clerks always expect to receive visits from the summer residents of York and Rye on stormy days. The harder the rain falls, the more eager are the summer people to escape to the city.

A week of sunshine will give a much desired "bottom" to the hayfields.

The Herald's Daily Puzzle.



FIND THE GARDENER'S HELPER?

THE "T-I-O-N SHUNS."

The "T-I-O-N shuns" in the life of a Railway Postal Clerk.

Application, Preparation, Examination, Anticipation, Notification, Congratulation, Irrigation (?), Transportation, Verification, Situation, Acceptation, Compensation, Association, Catcher station, Mental aberration, Consternation, Ejection, Introgation, Corroboration, Disapprobation, Expostulation, Two days' vacation, Deprivation, Cold collation, Attenuation, Emaciation, Complications, Disintegration, Conflagration, Commendation, Reclassification.

Cheer up!

—T. E. C. in The Railway Post Office.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN'S IDEAS.

At the thirty-fifth annual convention and festival of the Free Religious Association of America, held at Tremont Temple in Boston recently, one of the principal addresses was made by Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University and last president of the Philippine commission.

Mr. Schurman, when he started for the Philippines as head of the first commission sent there, was an earnest and outspoken anti-expansionist; but after some months studying the character of the people and the actual condition of affairs in the islands, on the spot, he returned to America an imperialist, and publicly declared that the Filipinos were unfit for self government, and that this country could do nothing else than hold on to the islands and put down the Tagal insurrection by force.

Since that time he seems to have seen new light. Perhaps Edward Atkinson, Erving Wuslow and other anti-expansionist talkers, who, having never been near the islands and knowing nothing of their inhabitants and conditions from personal observation, are in consequence unprejudiced, have been able to give him much more information than he was able to get for himself.

At any rate he is now an anti-expansionist again, and in his address to the free religionists devoted nearly all his time to arguing that it is the duty of this country to at once grant independence to the Filipinos. In the early part of his address he said:

"But there is at least one other national idea I intend to consider, because in a manner it embraces all others, and by universal agreement, the soul and animating principle of our republic. I mean the sacred and inalienable principle of liberty; the self-evident axiom that all just governments derive their authority from the consent of the governed; the right, implanted by God and inviolable to man, of every people under heaven, to earth's chief blessing for humanity—the blessing of self-government and national independence."

And yet, to this "right, implanted by God and inviolable to every people under heaven," President Schurman apparently has a string tied, for toward the close of his address, in order, as he said, "to prevent misapprehensions," he further declared himself as follows:

"I repeat that I am in favor of retaining naval stations in the archipelago, and I do not want to see our sovereignty withdrawn from Luzon and the Visayas till we have guarantees for the fulfillment of our treaty obligations with Spain and for the protection of all our friends among the Filipinos; and, furthermore, I leave an open question, the disposition to be made of Mindanao, Sulu and the other southern islands inhabited by Mohammedan and heathen tribes."

The learned gentleman failed to offer any explanation of how a right "implanted by God and inviolable to

every people under heaven" can properly be withheld from or violated in the case of certain peoples.

If the right of independence and self-government is God-given and inviolable to every people under heaven, by what authority does President Schurman presume to justify its denial to the practical Sulus, the head hunters of the Luzon mountains, or the Mohammedans of Samar or Mindanao? If the Sulu islanders desire an independent government with piracy as its base, what earthly power can interfere with them without violating a right divinely conferred? If the head hunters desire to carry on an independent murder is the only avenue to honor and government based on the theory that power has any nation the right to restrain them without their "consent?"

If the Sulus, Mahomedans and heathen tribes are to be excluded, just where is the line to be drawn between peoples invariably entitled to the God-given right of self-government, and those to whom God has given no such right?

EARLY SUMMER VISITORS.

The Weather Has Been Cold But There Have Been Recompensations.

The early summer visitors, and there are quite a number of them at Kittery, York and Rye, have had very little really good weather up to date. The season has been unusually backward. The days which were uncomfortably warm, even in the city, have been very few, and at the beaches there have been practically none which called for hot weather garments. Most of the time in fact, the wind has remained obstinately in the northern and eastern quarters and the weather has been very cold. In addition to all that, about every other day has been stormy, and many of the early arrivals at the beaches have been driven back to their city homes.

Those who have braved the cold and storm, however, have been well repaid for it is very seldom that the birds of passage generally known as summer men and women, have opportunities to see such splendid surf displays as have been provided for them this spring.

The surges which beat against the rocky shores of York Nubble and which break against Pocahontas Point seldom show any extraordinary energy at this season of the year, but the high winds which have prevailed during so large a part of the time for the past two or three months, have, as old mariners say, stirred up quite a bit of a sea, evidently as some sort of recompense for the chill air and heavy rains which they have brought in their train.

People at York and Kittery enjoyed some magnificent surf this morning, and in spite of the drenching rains, many of the visitors from the city, who have remained in their summer homes, regardless of the unseasonable weather, abandoned the warm cozy open fire, and in spite of the drenching rains, watched this splendid spectacle for hours. A stormy day at the seashore is not as dismal as it appears, if one is prepared to enjoy nature in her grander moods.

OBITUARY.

Homer H. Jones.

Homer H. Jones, of New York, died very suddenly on Wednesday at the home of Clarence DeRochemont, in Newington. Mr. Jones was visiting Mr. DeRochemont, who is his brother-in-law, at the time of his death. The body will be taken to New York for interment.

TRY OUT OF HAND ENGINES.

The hand tubs True W. Priest and Franklin Pierce were tried out on the Marginal road Wednesday evening, and much enthusiasm was manifested, a large crowd of "Vets" being present. After the play out a meeting of the general committee on firemen's muster was held at headquarters, when much business was done.

Keep your eyes open and be sure that when you ask for Perry Davis' Painkiller you get just that and nothing else. Use it promptly to cure cramps, diarrhoea and all other bowel complaints in summer.

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

E. H. Linn

Hydrogen a Compound.
Scientists now find the atom a compound, and they are studying its thousand part. Professor Pickering of Harvard, as the result of an intricate study of the spectrum of lightning flashes, has come to believe that hydrogen, instead of being a simple element, is made up of at least three components. This and other recent discoveries lends new probability to the old theory that the chemical elements are not fundamental, but that they themselves are made up of various primary simples combined in their different proportions.

Wind as a Destroyer.
Dr. A. A. Julien recently brought before the New York Academy of Science evidence to show that the ravages wrought upon sea bluffs during great storms are often due to the wind as much as to the ocean waves. Sand and salt spray driven for hours before a violent wind act like a gigantic sand blast, eating away with surprising rapidity the layers of gravel and sand of which many projecting headlands are composed. The surfaces of boulders exposed to such a wind are soon pitted.

George L. Collis went to Boston this forenoon.

See that curve and those points on the PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSH? Curve to fit the teeth; the points clean between them.

That aluminum face on the "KEEPCLEAN" HAIR BRUSH makes it sanitary. It saves the hair, cleans the scalp, for it's made to clean and to keep clean.

Each is sold in a box.

Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, \$200,000.

OFFICERS:

FRANK JONES, President.
JOHN W. SANBORN, Vice President.
ALFRED F. HOWARD, Secretary.
JOHN W. EMERY, Asst. Secretary.
JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, Treasurer.
FRANK JONES, JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, ALBERT WALLACE, and E. H. WINCHESTER, Executive Committee.

The only new announcement that can be said of the celebrated

7-20-4
10c CICAR

is the sales are constantly increasing in the old territory and meeting with success in new fields.

E. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

H. W. NICKERSON, LICENSED EMBALMER

—AND—
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

5 Daniel St. Portsmouth.
Calls by night at residence, 9 Mills avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.
Telephone at office and residence.

RIPANS

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tablets. They have accomplished wonders, and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for many of the ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up. This Five Cent Tablets is enough for an ordinary case. The full bottle, 50 cents, contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS Upholstery and Mattress Work

F. A. ROBBINS
49 Holliston Street

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.
Pres., John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres., James Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, fourth Sunday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.
Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483.
Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hott;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Serg. at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Peirce hall, second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.
Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Donald A. Randall.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.
Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 309.
Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.
Pres., E. P. Gidney;
Sec., M. J. Miller.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.
Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.
Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.
Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.
Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.
Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.
Pres., Jere. Cough;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.
Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.
Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.
Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.
Pres., James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amazeen.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.
DENTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE
Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.
84 State Street, Portsmouth.
Office Hours:
1 to 4 P. M. 7 to 9 and 7 to 9 P. M.

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.
Residence, 98 State St.
Office, 26 Congress St.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Office Hours: 1 to 4 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M.

Last evening, the mother says, after she had retired, Martin walked into her room with a revolver in his hand

pay ticket bearing that name was found in the pocket of the coat.

PERSONALS.

This Season

Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

65 MARKET STREET.

Coal and Woo
Office Cor. State and Water Sts.